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been no appreciable deficit noticed in them by hand. the total sugar of the world.

The remarkable opportunities for the extention of profitable agricultural industries of this country, through the medium of the sugar beet, should not be suffered to pass unimproved, and the farmers of our country should not rest eatisfied until they see our own fields produce the sugar which we consume.

The sugar beet does not require a particular kind of soll for its proper production. In general, soils are described for practical purposes as clayer, sandy, loamy, or alluvial soils; all of these soils will produce beets. The black prairie soils also have been found, with proper cultivation, to produce excellent beets. Perhaps the best soil may be described as a sandy loam; a soil containing a happy equilibrium between organic matters, elsy, and sand.

In general it may be said that any soil which will produce a good crop of Indian corn, wheat, or potatoes, will under proper cultivation, produce a good crop of sugar beets. The soil on which sugar beets are grown, however, should be reasonably level, and this being the case it should be well drained. Natural drainage on level soil being somewhat deficient, it is advantageous that tile drainage be practiced. It would be difficult to grow sugar beets on level land without good drainage, especially in a rainy season.

FERTILIZATION.

Happily, in most American soils there s still sufficient natural fertility to pro duce a good crop of sugar beets; where as in the soils of Europe, where sugar beets have been grown for years, the farmers must depend on fertilizers to insure a remunerative crop.

Two kinds of fertilizers are employed : stall manure from the farm, and artificial anure generally known as commercia fertilizer. For general purposes, stalls manure is desirable. It should be applied in a well rotted condition, in the antumn before the ground is plowed. The quantity per acre depends, of in any case it is not best to apply a very heavy dressing. In poor soils it is best to apply the fertilizer for several years in succession, rather than to apply enough at once to bring it up to the required state of fertility. Too copious an application of stall manure is apt to produce overgrowth in the beets, which makes them ill suited to the manufacture of sugar. If the fertilizer be applied in an unrotted condition, it is sot to seriously injure the crop in case of dry

Of commercial fertilizers three classes It tends to produce a very heavy growth tent of sugar. Potash and phosphoric separately.

should have returned to it all that the and capital must join hands with labor. harvest has removed, and a poor soil be it is deficient.

ly made will gradually lose its faculty to bans to endanger trade relations. Nor artificial liquid manures have not been to Americans in Cuba, or that the Cuother plants, and therefore the depen- the United States as to invite trouble of dence between the composition of such this description. Nor will the United liquids and the evolution of the beet has | States cease to exercise a wholesome connot yet been determined. The basis is trol as long as the nation is financially also wanting whereon the direct working | interested in the Cuban currency and of the manure on the beet can be pre- legislation affecting it. Cuba's debt to dicted; and here is met the well-known | the United State is not one of gratitude difficulty of getting the manures into alone, and a sound currency and a propthose layers of soil from which the beet | er adjustment of debt, sinking fund and chiefly draws its supplies of mineral interest is one of the things to be looked plant foods.

TIME OF PLANTING.

Bests should be planted as early in he spring as possible. Experience has shown that the early planted beets almost uniformly produce a larger yield and with higher content of sugar than the late planted. No exact date can be fixed which would be suitable to all localities. In most of the localities in the beet area of the United States it will not be found practicable to plant earlier than the first week in May. In exceptional sessons a part of the sowing may be secomplished in April.

HARVESTING.

In general it may be said that beets planted the first week in May will be ready for harvesting about the first of Bears the October, Harvesting should be post-Bignature of Charlet Vilters poned to as late a date as possible, provided the bests are in no danger of a

One of the remarkable facts shown by | second growth and are not exposed to statistics is that the sugar beet has been a freezing temperature. The leaves of able on demand to supply the remarks. the ripened best change from a rich to a ble deficiency in the world's sugar crop | yellowish green, become drooping and reduced by the Cuban war. In three applied closely to the earth, and many years the supply of sugar furnished by of them die. The harvesting is easily that island has fallen from 1,000,000 to accomplished by first looseving the about 100,000 tons, and yet there has beets in the soil and then removing

When beets are preserved for manufacture during the winter months or for the production of seed, they must be carefully protected against a frost. The simplest and essiest method is to place them in piles and cover them with earth, not too deeply, for if they become too warm in the silo they rapidly lose to sugar content. When first siloed, say, about the 1st of November, they should be covered with only a slight layer of earth; as the cold of winter becomes more intense this covering can be in-

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Conquers Croup tonce, cures the child, and thus saves many a life. Mothers need not lear that dreadful disease. if they have this reliable remedy at band. It is sold by all druggists for 25 cents.

#### Commercial Cuba.

The principal business of Cuba is done by the Spanish merchants, who cannot be surpassed in shrewdness, accuracy, judgment, economy of resources and all that goes to make a successful business man. The Spaniards have no business failures and generally are prosperous. Americans will find it very difficult to compete with them in their own lines. In fact, it is a matter of jest with them. "Oh, yes, let them come," they say, "we have seen them before. They will spend their money and then go back home." They do not appreciate the fact that Americans now are doing business with Americans and are succeeding. And if the American colony grows the Spanish merchant will find the American business man gradually absorbing the business of the island.

The Spanish merchant to a great extent continues the Spanish method of doing business. The customer is supposed to know something of the value of the goods. There is a chair for him, and the discussion as to the real value of the eds may continue for an hour or more The merchant starts at a figure about a third higher than his actual selling price, and the customer offers him a third lower. Gradually they get together and the sale is made. The Spaniards did not at course, on the fertility of the soil; but first understand how to deal with Americans. Gen. Rosser went to a store to purchase a light linen cost. He was asked \$3 for it, and handed the clerk that amount and told him to wrap it up. The clerk brought back the parcel and handed back \$1 with the remark, "You do not understand our way of doing business." The merchants now ask Americans the actual selling price, though there is evidence to show that sometimes they cannot resist the tempation to add an extra quarter.

Regarding the manufacturing interests, it must be remembered that Spain pracare employed containing, respectively, tically prohibited all manufacturing in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. order to increase the home trade and the In some instances these three elements custom receipts. Beyond the manufacare found in the same commercial ferti- ture of cigars, wax, matches and candles, lizer. Nitrogenous manure should be there are no manufacturing industries applied with great care to sugar beets. worth mentioning, except, perhaps, the grinding of the sugar cane on the planof the beet, and thus to diminish its con- tations. There is iron, copper, stone, wood and clay in abundance, yet the acid can be applied with great freedom iron bedsteads come from England, the to beet fields; in general they act much furniture from Spain, and the pottery better in conjunction than when applied from Germany. Even the linen and fabrics are imported. The opportuni-The principles of fertilization depend | ties for labor in the manufactures are spon the fact that a soil of good quality | boundless, yet the same conditions exist,

It seems bardly worth while to specusupplied with those elements in which late on the security of life and property in Cuba The United States is the only Nothing can be more certain than that market left to Cubs. It is not probable a soil to which this restoration is not ful- that anything will be done by the Cuproduce plants in normal quantity and is it at all reasonable to suppose that the composition. Culture experiments with United States will permit any injustice carried so far with the beet as with some | bans will so far forget their respect for after. When it is remembered that South American Legislatures have a fondness for extravagant appropriations and visionary currency laws, it is not probable that the interest of the United States in Cubs will for some time cease to be sufficient to guarantee the calety of life and property. It may be safe a asserted, therefore, that Cubs offers a fine field for labor and capital under proper conditions, and that the Cubana themselves will give cordial aid in the de. velopment of the Island.-New York

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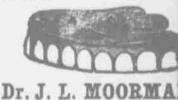
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